









financed and improved with great regularity and despatch. His latest incarceration well illustrates the difference between American and English law in regard to defamatory articles. He was indicted for publishing a statement which contained a series of accusations against a well-known resident. On the trial he proved every allegation but one and on this failed because the chief witness had either vanished or been spirited away. He attempted to prove the last charge by secondary evidence, to obtain a commission; to withdraw a juror and to obtain an adjournment, but each request was denied. Under the judge's ruling, according to English law, he was found guilty upon the whole indictment, and sentenced to jail for six months. The punishment did not break up his paper as his enemies had hoped and predicted, but increased both the subscription and advertising lists. His managing editor, William P. MacLean is the Col. Cockrell of the East. Capable, cultured and fearless, he can write with equal ease in vitriol or honey dew.

The *Hongkong Daily Press* is a handsome sheet, well written, printed and edited. It is exceedingly conservative in tone and represents the old mercantile houses very much as the weekly *N. Y. Tribune* did the farmers in antebellum days. It follows the English practice and prints long letters, political editorials and literary clippings to the crowding of news matter. The manager is D. Warren Smith, a good business man and capital publisher. The editor is George C. Cox, an able and well informed writer; the sub-editor J. L. Cox is a good all round reporter.

The *China Mail* is the third of the Hongkong English dailies and is a well established and managed afternoon sheet. It is not as well printed as the others, the ink, overlying, underlying and registering being at times very below par. It classes in style and work with the *Daily Press* rather than the *Telegraph*. Its editor George Murray Bain is a well educated English gentleman and the sub-editor Wm. Robertson a very competent man. Their work to an American seems lacking in vitality and what dear dead Doctor Wood called "local color."

Besides these dailies there are the overland *China Mail*, and the *Government Gazette*, a fortnightly and the *China Review*, a bi-monthly.

The celestials have no less than five daily organs. The oldest and best is the *Chung Yee San-Po* or International News; the *Wai-Tai-Yat-Po* or Chinese Mail; the *Tsun-wai-yat-po* or the Daily Circular; the *Yat-Po* or Daily News and the *Wai-San-Yat-Po* or the Universal Daily News. All are intelligent and interesting. They contain the news, trade-reports, items of interest (to Chinese) and a few advertisements.

Amoy, though a rich industrial city has no energy except for trade and is as dead intellectually as a mummy. Its leading paper is the *Gazette*, commonly called the "Amoy Astonisher." It receives the subeditor from the fact that several times a year it astonishes the community by publishing a paragraph of reading matter. The rest of the twelve months it publishes advertisements, reports, weather-bureau statistics, steamer-lists and mail announcements. The *Times* edited by Wm. J. Allan is a bright and readable paper but hovers on the verge of bankruptcy and litigation.

Foochow reads the *Daily Echo*, a modest and neat little paper edited by D. Rozario. The name is appropriate.

Shanghai, which is the only commercial rival of Hongkong has two excellent dailies. The *North China Daily News* is a substantial mercantile journal, careful, accurate and up to date. Its owners, Pickwick & Co. have built up a large subscription and advertising list and derive a handsome income from their paper. The editor is R. W. Little, an experienced journalist of great general ability. The staff consists of three or four reporters all of whom do creditable work.

The *Shanghai Mercury* is a capital evening newspaper, run very much on the lines of the *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser* in its palmiest days. J. D. Clark, the proprietor is a live man who knows journalism and does his best to make his paper a success. His staff are all capable and educated newspaper-men.

The two dailies have weekly editions under other names. The *News* becomes the *North China Herald* and the *Mercury*, the *Chinese Empire*. Both are well edited and very readable.

There is also a weekly called the *Temperance Union*, which is the organ of the Missionaries and the Prohibitionists. As might be supposed it never contains anything which would "bring the blush of modesty to the cheek of shame" and about as often any article above the level of dull mediocrity.

The Mongolians have two dailies, the *Shun-pao* and the *Hu-pao*, (both meaning the Shanghai News). These have an immense circulation and sell for 8 cents to cash a piece (a cash being one-tenth of a cent).

The word "Shun" and "Hu" are synonyms of the name of Shanghai—the former is perhaps taken from the name of a Prince Chia Shin Kün, who ruled that region and was afterwards deified by the people on account of his many benevolent works. The word Shun means also to "report" or to make an official report. When it is coupled with the word "Pao" it expresses, the fact of an inferior official making a report to his Superiors. Such reports are called "Shun Pao."

The word "Hu" or Fu-Foo is a proper literary or classical name of Shanghai and is understood by any Chinese when it is used without any prefix, or affix, but the word "Shun" must be coupled with the word "Chiang" or "Kiang." "Chiang" or "Kiang" is "River" so "Shun Chiang" or "Kiang" is the classical name of Shanghai, and in literature, the "Kiang" is often dropped for the sake of brevity.

The circulation of the *Shun Pao* varies from 10,000 to 30,000 copies daily. This paper is the greatest organ of public opinion in China. It is read by the Emperor, the Empress and all the high officials and every part of the country. The *Hu Pao* has made strenuous efforts to compete with it and has been rewarded with some success. It issues about 9,000 copies daily.

Tientsin had a paper the *Chinese Times*, but has it no more. It died last month from inanition and non-support, but there is still a *Chinese Times* in the Chinese language living—a paper about a year old—with a very limited circulation.

At Peking is the *King Pao* or the Peking Gazette a daily issue. It is an official organ and prints nothing but the Imperial Decrees and official reports. It circulates all over China and is found in all official Yamen, schools and colleges and among people of high education and wealth. Besides Decrees and Rescripts, it contains the decisions of all important civil or criminal cases and the memorials of censors and high officials.

A noteworthy fact is that the United States supplies nearly all the type used in printing Chinese papers and books. Formerly wood was employed for the purpose exclusively. The wood types were hand made and quite expensive. With great care they lasted a long time, but with hard work were not in a few months. Their carving gave profitable employment to thousands of artisans in every city of the Empire. Most of these type cutters were ruined by the introduction of the American metal type, which are now found in not only the coast cities but far up in the interior. In the last five years European type foundry have endeavored to gain a foothold in this market and have made much

of the bad feeling created here by the anti-chinese legislation of the United States to run down the American goods and exalt their own. Careful scrutiny shows that they have made considerable progress in their efforts.

Equally remarkable is the cost of a paper and of advertising. It is just the opposite of what prevails at home. A daily newspaper is sold here at any where from 20 to 30 cents a copy, ten times as much as in Christendom, while an advertiser pays just about one tenth of home prices.

It may be safely inferred that the people so common in Uncle Sam's great cities who buy 6, 8 and 10 papers a day are very rare in China.

### "REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT" WHAT IT HAS DONE.

That wonderfully mediocre person, who crops up rather unexpectedly in one of the works of Herbert Spencer as "Albert the Respectable," once observed that "Representative Government was on its trial." This prolific and much-puffed German princelet, unlike Charles II. of obscure memory, "never did a wise thing," and said foolish things as the sand on the seashore for multitude. The above is to be taken as one of the latter, but the irony of the unexpected and the evolution of history have given the phrase a meaning, utterly different to that which its letter intended, but most profoundly true.

The rule, and by rule mean the despotic rule, of the genuine British aristocrats dates from the expulsion of the Stuarts, and the collapse of the ridiculous "divine right of kings" theory in the so-called "Great Revolution" of 1688. The genuine British aristocrats were the colonial landowners—the men who still survive in the shape of the Dukes of Westminster and the Dukes of Devonshire. These men used the popular revolt against the secular and religious tyranny of Charles II. and James II., or the Puritan revival, for their own utterly selfish class interests. There were to be no more Cromwells and Commonwealths, thank you, with shopmen or commoners or artisans to become admirals like Blake, or generals like Ironsides, or Protectorate private secretaries like Milton. No, the country was to be run by the colonial landowners and for the colonial landowners, whose younger sons were to administer army, naval and civil service as the organized soldiers and police of their graces and their lordships. From 1688 to 1832—almost a century and a half—this despotic rule lasted.

The results were briefly these: A corruption of the legislature, which, under its supreme manipulator, Lord Walpole, reached a pitch unparalleled save in the rottenest days of Roman and Spanish aristocratic corruption, the day of Verres and the monsters of the Inquisition. Almost all the great private fortunes date from this period, and Smith, the contractor, whose descendant is the downy Lord Castlington to-day, may stand as a familiar type of the *not homines*, or brand-new nobles, who arose from the plunder of the people. So much for the interior administration. Externally we have to note the wars and their result in that monstrous so-called "National Debt," whose millions of interest drag annually at the throat of the contemporary British taxpayer. The National Debt, a device whereby the dominant class could wage war purely in its own interests, and lay the whole burden of the cost thereof on the nations, dates from the "great Revolution." Of these wars the one which was the most prodigious and shameless was the relentless war waged against the French Republic and its constituents, the Empire, the war which broke the French naval power at Trafalgar, and its military power at Waterloo, and introduced England and the continent to the iniquities of the Holy Alliance and the partition of Poland and Italy.

The French Republic was the protagonist of the Rights of Man. It preached "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." It is still customary for the English to speak of Napoleon as an ambitious tyrant, and Waterloo as the glory of a free people that overcame a people of slaves. This, now, in the impartial light of history, grows thin even to emaciation. The Code of Napoleon, which still holds the law of France and which France has clung to passionately through Restorations and constitutional Monarchies and bastard Empires and bastard Republics—which the German Rhine provinces have clung to equally passionately, and which rules even to-day in German Alsace and Lorraine instead of the German law—this Code, which we hope to see Australia adopt almost in its entirety during our own lifetime, is the most stupendous legislative effort after equality the world has yet seen. It makes an equal division of land and wealth among a man's children compulsory. It strangles entail, with its band of dilatoriness and another, and makes huge estates but an impossibility. Similarly the civil and military administration of Napoleon was an equally stupendous effort after liberty and fraternity, and (in the Emperor's splendid words) "La carrière ouverte aux talents"—tools for the hand that can use them. He took farmers and workmen, as Cromwell had done, and made them colonels or generals, magistrates or ministers, princes or kings. Is it any wonder that the aristocratic countries—England, Germany, Austria, Russia—England, Germany, Austria, Russia—where birth alone made possible rule, military, naval or civil, would not rest till this man had conquered them or they him?

The vast bulk of the English "National" Debt, then, is the history of the frantic and at last successful effort of the British aristocrats to overcome Napoleon, and the ideas he incarnated, and strangle republican France into humility. This debt was not all merely expenditure on the army and the navy. It came also from the gigantic subsidies paid by England to its miserable allies the kingly cut-throats of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg. Well, at last they succeeded. Napoleon was sent to be worried in St. Helena, and France trembled under a throne supported by foreign bayonets, and Europe was "at peace."

So much for the rule of the genuine British aristocrats. By 1815, however, the date of Waterloo, the brand-new aristocrats had added soliloquy to the body and force to the enervated souls of their disolute predecessors and partners. But more! The potent middle-class, the shopkeepers, had come upon the scene. Their power, though real, was wholly unrepresented in the legislature no less than in the services. Napoleon called England a nation of shopkeepers, because he saw that it was from the shop-keeping class that the floods of wealth which paid her soldiers and sailors and subsidized those of her allies proceeded. He did not see that the middle-class was then merely the tool of the aristocracy. And for long the middle-class did not see it. Then began its awakening, and with it the horn of the final agitation against "rotten boroughs." "Rotten boroughs" were boroughs returning the nominees of the great nobles. Originally they had been under the control of the Crown, that is, from their foundation under Edward VI. (1547) right up to the expulsion of the Stuarts and the fall of the power of the kings. The middle-class laid the numbers on their side, and they had plenty of money. The result of the combat could not, then, long be doubtful. In 1832, accordingly, after having used the Masses as their cat-paw in all the more dangerous parts of the work, the aristocrats gave way! The Reform Bill was passed, the

Masses swindled by a property qualification which deprived them of the power to vote, and the middle-class entered on its co-rule with the aristocracy. Thus the Houses of Lords and Commons, as we at present know them were formed, and when the late lamented Albert the Respectable made that foolish remark with which we opened, he meant that this new arrangement was then "on its trial."

Over half-a-century has passed since this new arrangement was initiated, and its results are now patent to all. The trial has ended either this way or that, so far, either in failure or in success. Let us consider this, the rule of the middle-class, in the same simple, historical manner as we have considered the former rule, the rule of the aristocrats.

In 1815, then, followed that is called "The Great Peace." The Continental peoples, the peoples of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Austria, were resolutely held down and almost the whole energy of men was cast into the new forms of industry. Machinery made its appearance, and the creation of wealth received an impetus unparalleled in all history. More sheer wealth has been created in the last half century than in any other five, or even ten centuries. This is the distinctive feature of our age—through theoretics and applied science, the discoveries of the great scientists, and the application of these discoveries by the great mechanicians. The result has been remarkable. In the old feudal days the colossal landowners supported vast armies of retainers who gave to them their services as soldiers in return for shelter, food, and general protection. Machinery, by enabling the rich to offer what appeared to be the means of independence to the masses, seemed to harmonize at once the modern demands for individual freedom and for the new impetus of the creation of wealth. Capital and Labour became the "two utterly distinct entities" of Adam Smith and the race of "political economists" which culminated in John Stuart Mill and his crowd of attendant satellites.

O potent and damnable fallacy! This is the distinction between Capital and Labour. Among the old feudal retainers the principle of competition was dormant. They had certain work to do and duties to perform, and in return they were the modern Masses! Competition being unrestricted, more and more did the wretched men sacrifice the worth of their work to the ever-increasing exigencies of existence resultant in improvements of machinery and the condensation of Labour. Capital scooped in the net total of the sacrifice, and the New Slavery was an established fact. Were the old feudal lords tyrants? Perhaps so, but at least they housed and fed their slaves, whereas the new capitalists washed their hands of everything but the payment of these "wages," which left these "Brillions who never (never, never) were slaves" to toil and starve and rot to death as they pleased! And all the while the Press rang with the peans of "uncompleted progress," "liberty and the same laws for all," and the same and apothecaries of a "Christian civilisation!" "Representative Government!"

Thus that gigantic and terrible process, a process which even the new Stafford has blessed as meeting the ideal policy of "thorough," began—the process of the degradation of Labour! The very commercial slang terms, bore witness to it. People spoke no longer of workmen in the factories; they were only "hands." What, verily! Had you drilled the hearts and souls out of them so well as that? Yes, verily, and what is more, the *heads* also. For the masses were the numbers, and these millions of sheep who saw the capitalists herd these with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery, and that machinery they had created up to their soldiers, sailors, and police, and with such a stupid stolidity, held also the remedy. True, they made some efforts against their fate. Bands of starving, desperate men went about the country breaking machines when the capitalist trick was first sprung upon them. But aristocratic lord and middle-class commoner—ancient noble, brand-new noble, gentleman, shopman, priest—all were utterly at one in putting down a "lawlessness" which threatened not only the present case but the stupendous future prosperity which was just dawning on their intelligences. That prosperity was only possible by means of machinery



## Mails.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,  
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA,  
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRIN-  
DISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,  
PLYMOUTH, AND  
LONDON;  
ALSO,  
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND  
AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through  
Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERMAN  
GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-  
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
"PENINSULAR," Captain A. G. Loggin, with  
Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from  
this for LONDON, via COLOMBO, SUEZ  
CANAL and MARSEILLES, on THURSDAY,  
the 20th August, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,  
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until  
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and  
PASSENGER apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-  
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-  
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for  
Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1891.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT  
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG,  
China, Saturday 22nd Aug.  
City of Peking, Tuesday 12th Sept.  
City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday 8th Oct.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via  
YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 22nd Aug.,  
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for  
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver,  
Victoria, Esquimaux, New  
Westminster, Port Townsend,  
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.,  
To Liverpool and London, 325.00  
To Paris and Bremen, 345.00  
To Havre and Hamburg, 335.00  
Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European  
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of  
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific  
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern  
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return  
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at fol-  
lowing rates:—

4 months, \$337.50  
12 months, \$393.75  
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does  
not apply to those from China and Japan to  
Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full, and same will be received at  
the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day  
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States, should be sent to the Company's  
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM  
HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Empress of China, Tuesday... 1st Sept.  
Empress of India, Tuesday... 1st Sept.

THE R. M. S.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA,"

sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept.,  
with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VAN-  
COUVER, via SHANGHAI, ROBE, Island  
Sea, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(In Mexican Dollars).

FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

Prepaid return.

4 12 mos. mos.

Vancouver, Victoria, Esqui-  
maux, New Westminster,  
B.C., Seattle, Tacoma,  
Port Townsend, Seattle,  
Tacoma, Wash.,  
Portland, Ore., San Francisco,  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
To Minneapolis, St. Paul,  
Duluth, Minn.,  
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City,  
St. Louis, Mo.,  
Milwaukee, Wis.,  
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati,  
Cleveland, Columbus, O.,  
Hamilton, London, Toronto,  
Ont.,  
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.,  
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Mon-  
real, Quebec, Que.,  
New York, Albany, Troy,  
Rochester, N.Y.,  
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia,  
Pittsburg, Pa.,  
Washington, D. C., Boston,  
Mass., Portland, Me.,  
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.,  
Liverpool and London, via L.R.  
Liverpool and London, via L.R.  
Paris, via Liverpool and Lon-  
don, 325.00  
Havre, via Liverpool and Lon-  
don, 335.00  
Bremen, 345.00  
Hamburg, 335.00

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail and  
2nd class steamer and rail, also Storage Rates  
and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and  
embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return  
ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarkation at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European  
officials in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials.

Cargo.—Through Bills of Lading, issued to  
Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian  
and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States  
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy  
must be sent forward by the steamer to  
the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General  
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific  
Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Vouchers must be sent to our Office with  
address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day  
previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or  
Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th day of August,  
1891, at 3 P.M., the Company's Steamship  
"PREUSSEN," Captain W. Reinhardt, with  
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, & CARGO,  
will leave this Port at above, calling at GENOA,  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, CANAL, and  
MARSEILLES, on THURSDAY, the 20th August,  
at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,  
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until  
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and  
PASSENGER apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-  
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-  
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for  
Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1891.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT  
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG,  
China, Saturday 22nd Aug.  
City of Peking, Tuesday 12th Sept.  
City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday 8th Oct.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via  
YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 22nd Aug.,  
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for  
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver,  
Victoria, Esquimaux, New  
Westminster, Port Townsend,  
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.,  
To Liverpool and London, 325.00  
To Paris and Bremen, 345.00  
To Havre and Hamburg, 335.00  
Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European  
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of  
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific  
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern  
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return  
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at fol-  
lowing rates:—

4 months, \$337.50  
12 months, \$393.75  
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does  
not apply to those from China and Japan to  
Europe.

## Mails.

Occidental and Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic, Thursday 3rd Sept.

Oceanic, Saturday 26th Sept.

Gaelic, Tuesday 20th October.

THE Steamship "BELGIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via  
Yokohama and Honolulu, on THURSDAY, the  
3rd September, at 1 P.M. Connection being made  
at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and  
Japan Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver,  
Victoria, Esquimaux, New  
Westminster, Port Townsend,  
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.,  
To Liverpool and London, 325.00  
To Paris and Bremen, 345.00  
To Havre and Hamburg, 335.00  
Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of steamers.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European  
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of  
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific  
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern  
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return  
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at fol-  
lowing rates:—

4 months, \$337.50  
12 months, \$393.75  
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does  
not apply to those from China and Japan to  
Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full, and same will be received at  
the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day  
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States, should be sent to the Company's  
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM  
HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Empress of China, Tuesday... 1st Sept.

Empress of India, Tuesday... 1st Sept.

THE R. M. S.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA,"

sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept.,  
with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VAN-  
COUVER, via SHANGHAI, ROBE, Island  
Sea, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(In Mexican Dollars).

FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

Prepaid return.

4 12 mos. mos.

Vancouver, Victoria, Esqui-  
maux, New Westminster,  
B.C., Seattle, Tacoma,  
Port Townsend, Seattle,  
Tacoma, Wash.,  
Portland, Ore., San Francisco,  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
To Minneapolis, St. Paul,  
Duluth, Minn.,  
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City,  
St. Louis, Mo.,  
Milwaukee, Wis.,  
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati,  
Cleveland, Columbus, O.,  
Hamilton, London, Toronto,  
Ont.,  
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.,  
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Mon-  
real, Quebec, Que.,  
New York, Albany, Troy,  
Rochester, N.Y.,  
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia,  
Pittsburg, Pa.,  
Washington, D. C., Boston,  
Mass., Portland, Me.,  
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.,  
Liverpool and London, via L.R.  
Liverpool and London, via L.R.  
Paris, via Liverpool and Lon-  
don, 325.00  
Havre, via Liverpool and Lon-  
don, 335.00  
Bremen, 345.00  
Hamburg, 335.00

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail and  
2nd class steamer and rail, also Storage Rates  
and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and  
embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return  
ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarkation at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European  
officials in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials.

Cargo.—Through Bills of Lading, issued to  
Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian  
and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States  
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy  
must be sent forward by the steamer to  
the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General  
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific  
Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Vouchers must be sent to our Office with  
address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day  
previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or  
Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th day of August,  
1891, at 3 P.M., the Company's Steamship  
"PREUSSEN," Captain W. Reinhardt, with  
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, & CARGO,  
will leave this Port at above, calling at GENOA,  
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, CANAL, and  
MARSEILLES, on THURSDAY, the 20th August,  
at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.,  
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until  
4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and  
PASSENGER apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-  
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-  
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for  
Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,  
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1891.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-  
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT  
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG,  
China, Saturday 22nd Aug.  
City of Peking, Tuesday 12th Sept.  
City of Rio de Janeiro, Thursday 8th Oct.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CHINA"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via  
YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 22nd Aug.,  
at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for  
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver,  
Victoria, Esquimaux, New  
Westminster, Port Townsend,  
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.,  
To Liverpool and London, 325.00  
To Paris and Bremen, 345.00  
To Havre and Hamburg, 335.00  
Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of steamers.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European  
Officers in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of  
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific  
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern  
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return  
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at fol-  
lowing rates:—

4 months, \$337.50  
12 months, \$393.75  
Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarkation at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-  
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or  
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a  
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does  
not apply to those from China and Japan to  
Europe.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to  
address in full, and same will be received at  
the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day  
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-  
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the  
United States, should be sent to the Company's  
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,  
San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or  
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,  
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1891.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM  
HONGKONG, 1891.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Empress of China, Tuesday... 1st Sept.

Empress of India, Tuesday... 1st Sept.

THE R. M. S.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA,"

sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st Sept.,  
with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VAN-  
COUVER, via SHANGHAI, ROBE, Island  
Sea, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(In Mexican Dollars).

FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO

Prepaid return.

4 12 mos. mos.

Vancouver, Victoria, Esqui-  
maux, New Westminster,  
B.C., Seattle, Tacoma,  
Port Townsend, Seattle,  
Tacoma, Wash.,  
Portland, Ore., San Francisco,  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
San Francisco, Cal.,  
To Minneapolis, St. Paul,  
Duluth, Minn.,  
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City,  
St. Louis, Mo.,  
Milwaukee, Wis.,  
Detroit, Mich., Cincinnati,  
Cleveland, Columbus, O.,  
Hamilton, London, Toronto,  
Ont.,  
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y.,  
Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Mon-  
real, Quebec, Que.,  
New York, Albany, Troy,  
Rochester, N.Y.,  
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia,  
Pittsburg, Pa.,  
Washington, D. C., Boston,  
Mass., Portland, Me.,  
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B.,  
Liverpool and London, via L.R.  
Liverpool and London, via L.R.  
Paris, via Liverpool and Lon-  
don, 325.00  
Havre, via Liverpool and Lon-  
don, 335.00  
Bremen, 345.00  
Hamburg, 335.00

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail and  
2nd class steamer and rail, also Storage Rates  
and Rates to other places, quoted on application.

The Steamers call at Victoria to land and  
embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return  
ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of  
re-embarkation at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-  
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines  
of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to  
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,  
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European  
officials in service of China and Japan, and to  
Government officials.

# ORIZA-PERFUMERY

L. LEBLANC, 41, place de la Madeleine, 41, PARIS  
(Formerly 297, rue Saint-Monré)

## LATEST PREPARATIONS

SOVEREIGN ORIZA SOAP  
ORIZA RICE POWDER  
ORIZA ESSENCE  
ORIZA BAU de COLOGNE  
ORIZA DROPS Deodorizing Water and Powder

VIOLETS of the OZAR  
VIOLETS of the OZAR  
VIOLETS of the OZAR